ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 24. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1855. WHOLE NO. 325.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings*

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

5 CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3rd instant, a bound boy named Jacob R. Mowl. Said boy is about 17 years of age, low and heavy built, with blue eyes and light hair. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for the return of said boy to me.—All persons are forbid to harbor him.

J. F. ALEXANDER.

Buncombe, Sept. 13, 1855.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of E. S. Moore, Dean & Co., has been dissolved. The public will please take notice.

E. S. MOORE, DEAN & Co.

Caldwell County, Sept. 21, 1855. 3t

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday October 1st, under the charge of

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President; and JOHN H. CALFEE, Principal of the Female Department; and such Assistants as may be required.

Terms Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$ 5 00
Preparatory "	10 00
Collegiate "	15 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

The location is healthy, the community intelligent and moral, the village pleasant, the facilities for instruction and accommodation ample.

Boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., $1 to $1 50 per week.

In short, the advantages here afforded for a business or collegiate Education, are, we trust, such as to secure, as heretofore, a liberal and extended patronage.

For further information, address the President, or JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summe Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more paticular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

August 9, 1855. 311—6t.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months:*

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, guot, oldsores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Welliborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALOSN,
Whitfield County, Ga.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

The Future Life.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead,
When all of thee that time could wither, sleeps
And perishes among the dust we tread?

For I shall feel the sting of ceaseless pain
If there I meet thy gentle spirit not;
Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again
In thy serenest eyes the tender thought.

Wilt not thy own meek heart demand me there?
That heart whose fondest throbs to me were giv'n?
My name on earth was ever in thy prayer,
Shall it be banished from thy tongue in heaven?

In meadows fann'd by heaven's life-breathing wind
In the resplendence of that glorious sphere,
And larger movements of the unfettered mind,
Wilt thou forget the love that joined us here?

The love that lived through all the stormy past,
And meekly with thy harsher nature bore,
And deeper grew, and tenderer to the last,
Shall it expire with life, and be no more?

A happier lot than mine, and larger light,
Await thee there: for thou hast bowed thy will
In cheerful homage to the rules of right,
And lovest all, and rendest good for ill.

For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell
Shrink and consume the heat, as heat the scroll,
And wrath hath left its scar—that fire of hell
Has left its frightful scar upon my soul.

Yet, though thou wear'st the glory of the sky
Wilt thou not keep the same beloved name,
The same fair thoughtful brow, and gentle eye,
Lovelier in heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?

Shalt thou not teach me in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this—
The wisdom which is love—till I become
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

The Property Rights of Married Women.

We think there is a growing disposition in this State to alter the old Common Law which gives to husbands the absolute control of the property of their wives, and render that property subject to their debts and contracts. The great injustice of the law is often experienced, and so palpably has this been manifested, and so extensive has been the mischief and misery growing out of it in many of the States, particularly in the new States of the West, that most of them have abolished it, and adopted in its stead the Civil Law, which secures to married women their separate property.

The present speaker of the House of Representatives of this State has often introduced a bill in that body to alter the law in relation to the property of married women, but hitherto his efforts have proved unavailing.—We look for a different result if he or some one else will persevere to effect the change. Why should a difference be made between property in land and property in negroes and money. The law now protects the landed estate of a married women from being sold for the debts of the husband, and she cannot be deprived of the fee without her deliberate consent by joining in a deed of conveyance as prescribed by law. Parents, who accumulate by industry and often by a lifetime of self denial, competence and handsome fortunes for their daughters, in a majority of cases, perhaps, only provide for the creditors of a future son-in-law. He is tempted to waste and extravagance by the very possession of that unrestricted control over a wife's property which the common law gives, or he becomes the victim of the artful speculator, or perhaps of the gambler, or if not in this way, may be ruined by surety debts, and the property of an amiable wife, accustomed to plenty, is sacrificed to his follies or misfortunes. Some may object that the exemption of the wife's property would operate unfavorably upon the rightful influence and authority of the husband, and tend to produce that separation of interests and fortunes which would endanger the peace and amity of the domestic state. But experience, the best argument, has already demonstrated that such is not the result in those States which have tried it. On the contrary, the laws protecting the property of married women are every where popular and highly approved where they have been tried, and in no single State where they have been adopted is a return to the old common law ever contemplated as either profitable or desirable. To every seriously reflecting man this fact would seem to be conclusive.

The safety of property is not the only good to be secured by a change of the present law. Let it be perfectly understood that a lady does not subject her money to the sole dominion of the husband as soon as she is married, and marriage would become a matter to be regulated not by a reference to the security of her property, and the capacity of the husband to take care of that alone, but a more sacred and proper regard would be paid to the suitableness and preference of the parties, and that sort of attachment and congeniality between them that should always exist. Forced matches and the unhappiness arising from them, would be absolutely prevented, so far as ladies of any fortune or its expectation are concerned. The heiress might marry for love and according to the wishes of her heart as well as others. At present it is a doubtful blessing to provide a considerable fortune for a daughter. The *poor rich girl* is taught to suspect every suitor of mercenary motives. She becomes infected with the temper of her parent or guardian, and is not unfrequently so far as all happiness connected with marriage is concerned, rather a victim than a beneficiary of her own monied prospects. The high minded and honorable class of gentlemen will not prosecute a suit when conscious that their motives are suspected, and the lady is after a time wooed and, her hand without her heart, won by some man who really loves her money more than he does herself, and who is indifferent to those suspicions that have driven off purer and better men. If the law protected the property of females from being utterly consumed and wasted by husbands, then all anxiety on the part of themselves and their friends in relation to it, when marriage was proposed, would cease almost, and the inquiry would be as to the moral, social, and intellectual qualities of the gentleman. A poor young man would not despair of the hand of a lady of fortune, if he possessed a good character and just pretensions of a moral and intellectual order.

The day is coming, we are confident, when the barbarous common law, regulating marital rights over the wife's estate will be abrogated in South Carolina. The sooner the better. We are in favor of progress in this respect, although, in many other things, we stand opposed to change in the laws of South Carolina where important changes have been suggested. We have not attempted a regular discussion of this subject. We hope others will take it up, and that it will find its way into the Legislature at once. The equity of protecting the wife's estate from the husband is always admitted in England even, and in our own State wherever there is property coming to the wife from a deceased parent or other source, the courts of chancery invariably on application decree a settlement of the wife's estate in such property as has not already come into the possession of the husband. The expense of such applications and the uncertainty of their being made, and the exceptional aspect which they present in the community, prevents that benefit from them which a general law operating uniformly in behalf of every married woman would give. Can our legislature continue to act with a less conscientious regard for the ladies than the Chancellors? The Legislature has the right to protect the estates of all of them, the Chancellors only such as petition. Will the Legislature longer refuse to act in this behalf? Let us hope not. What say our gallant editors to the measure proposed?—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

A BLESSING TO THE COUNTRY.—A lady now on a visit to Paris, Tennessee, has written to a friend here some particulars of a remarkable and most exemplary matron of that vicinity, which particulars have been committed to us as worthy of a place in our columns. The matron in question is a Mrs. D——, now eighty-seven years old. She has twenty-three living children, and prayed to the good Lord to give her one more, to make the round and goodly number of two dozen. Besides these, she has raised fourteen orphan children. She has educated thirty children—her own and a portion of the orphans—and for many years sent nineteen to school in Paris, and their dinners with them. She says that none of those she has reared and educated ever disgraced her or themselves. The girls have all married well, and are rich. The boys have all done well—one of her orphan *proteges* has been in Congress, several others in the State legislature; there are sundry colonels among them, and all are highly respectable.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

LOVE AMONG THE TURKS.—A young man desperately in love with a girl at Stancho, eagerly sought to marry her, but his proposals were rejected. In consequence of his disappointment, he bought some poison and destroyed himself. The Turkish police instantly arrested the father of the young woman, as the cause, by implication, of the young man's death, under the fifth species of homicide; he became therefore amenable for this act of suicide. When the case came before the magistrate, it was urged literally by the accusers, that if he, the accused, had not a daughter, the deceased would not have fallen in love, consequently he would not have been disappointed, and had died. Upon all these counts he was mulcted to pay the price of the young man's life, which was fixed at eighty piastres, and was accordingly exacted.

A truly great man borrows no lustre from splendid ancestry.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, November 22, 1855.

War with England!

Grim-Visaged War Staring us in the Face —Highly Important from Washington— Fighting in Prospective!

The following dispatch from Washington, dated Nov. 13, contains startling intelligence:

Commodore Paulding, being a discreet and skillful officer, has been selected by the Hon. Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, to visit San Juan at Nicaragua, with his gallant flag ship Potomac.

The Commodore was closeted to-day with Dobbin, relative to the best course to be pursued by him in the quarter of San Juan.

Notwithstanding Mr. D. has avowed the innocent objects of the British fleets just despatched to the West Indies; the movement is regarded here with indignation—if not indeed, the incipiency of hostilities. Hence additional orders have been sent to-day to the various Naval stations throughout the Union, by the Department here, for the active and immediate preparation of every post, that we may be fully prepared to meet any emergency whatever. There's war brewing, depend upon it."

The English government has recently strengthened its West India squadron, "thus interposing," says the London Times, "a powerful fleet between this country and the North American Continent." The Times of the 25th October devotes a column or so to American affairs, and endeavors to show that the English West India squadron has been strengthened solely on account of apprehensions that a descent will be made by American and Irish fillibusters on Ireland! The article of the Times is somewhat warlike—but the Globe, the Post, the Liverpool Times, and other leading journals, have taken ground against the views of the former, and profess to deprecate the consequences that may result from its course. The probability is that the secret of the addition to the West India squadron is to be found in the grasping views of Great Britain in regard to Cuba.

Nations, like individuals, sometimes get off their balance, and do silly things. But we are not yet prepared to believe that England is so far blinded as to desire a difficulty with this country. There are many and important considerations which will force themselves upon her attention, why she should keep the peace with the United States. In the first place, while deprecating that boasting spirit which leads many of our public men into the utterance of foolish things, it is not to be disguised or denied that England has pretty good reason to know that her thrifty son, Jonathan, is rather an ugly customer in a seven or a two years war, and one not easily managed. But besides all this, England has just as much on her shoulders now, proverbially broad though they be, as she is able to stagger under. She has fighting plenty in the Crimea, and enemies sufficiently determined, brave, and energetic, in the Russians, to occupy all her time. She has neither men nor money to spare in a conflict with this country. Then again, she is now actually feeding her troops upon American grain—looking to this country for the wherewithal to keep off starvation while she fights the Russians. These, and many other reasons which might be mentioned, are such as address themselves to the common sense of Englishmen, and they are such as will, in our judgment, cause England to act with prudence and caution. Louis Napoleon, that artful usurper, may, however, overrule the cooler heads of England, as he has already done in too many instances for her good, and lure her into a condition with regard to this country from which she can only reap disaster and humiliation abroad, and revolution and ruin at home.

Time will determine these matters, and we shall see what we shall see.

☞Two hundred and fifty applications have already been made for admission to the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum. The institution will be ready for the reception of patients next month.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

Gen. Cary, the distinguished temperance lecturer, will address the people of Rutherford on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of December; of Henderson, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th; of Buncombe on the 19th, 20th, and 21st; of Burke, on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th.

☞The Bank of Wadesborough, N. C., has declared a dividend of five per cent. for the past six months; and it has, besides, been able to carry near three per cent. to reserved profits.

Recent Elections.

Louisiana.—Wickliffe, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has beaten Derbigny, the Know Nothing candidate, by 2000 majority. Three Democrats and one Know Nothing have been elected to Congress. The Legislature is largely Democratic.

Mississippi.—The Democrats have elected their candidates for Governor and other State officers, by 5000 majority; and have also elected the entire delegation to Congress, and obtained a majority of thirty members in the State Legislature.

Massachusetts.—The Know Nothings have again carried this abolition State, of course. No one expected a different result.

Maryland.—We are sorry to have to say that Maryland has taken a step Massachusettswards, in casting a Know Nothing majority in the recent elections. We are not posted up in the details. Kentucky *and* Maryland can divide between them the glory of having proved recreant to the honor and interests of the South.

New York.—The Know Nothings have possession of some of the offices in this State, but are in a minority of the popular vote.—For instance, the K. N. candidate is elected Secretary of State, by a plurality, and is actually in a minority of some sixty thousand.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The "Book" for December is on our table, and as usual is filled with interesting matter, illustrated with beautiful engravings. Now is a good time to subscribe. We continue to furnish the "Book" and our "News" both for Four Dollars in advance. Below we publish the advance terms of the Lady's Book:

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, Ten Dollars. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, Fifteen Dollars. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, $20.

Decison by Judge Person.—By a communication in the Newbern Journal we learn that Judge Person made quite an important decision while holding Court there last week. The writer says:

"This community has been much enlightened by the learned and clear opinions on the subject of selling without license, delivered by his Honor, Judge Person, during last week of Superior Court in this place. He decided that a retailer could only sell under his retail license at his usual place of residence, that Druggists could not sell less than a quart of Liquor, unless as a medicine to be prescribed by a regular Physician, that a sealed bottle holding less than a quart was under the same prohibition, in other words putting them in the same position as other dealers who sell as a beverage, less than a quart without license. This I look upon as no more than strict justice in carrying out our present License Laws; and treating all alike who violate them."

☞Corn is now being harvested in Kansas, and the crops prove to be much better than was at first expected.

New Jersey.—Both branches of the Legislature are decidedly democratic. The officers chosen in a large majority of the counties are democratic.

Wisconsin.—The returns indicate the election of the democratic candidate for governor (Barstow) by a handsome majority.

☞The St. Louis *Intelligencer* states that from thirty to forty dead men are taken out of the river opposite that city monthly.

☞A Mr. Sinclair, of Jamesville, Wisconsin, having a fortune of $150,000, cut his throat a few days since, for fear of poverty.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

As I understand there is a report in circution in the country that I was present and concerned in the affray between Owens and Howard, which resulted in the death of the former, I have concluded (as the report has been widely circulated) to give it a public contradiction. I had nothing more to do with the affair than Gen. Pierce, the President of the United States, and knew nothing more of it. At the time the affray took place I was standing on the Court House yard, more than one hundred yards from, and entirely out of view of, the scene, as I can fully prove if necessary. On hearing the report of a pistol, I walked round the corner, with some other gentlemen, and saw Howard making off. Owens had walked, or been carried, into a house near by, before I reached the place, and Howard was arrested before I got to where he was.

This report has been put in circulation by some mean, cowardly scamp, who is my secret enemy and afraid to face me like a man, and who has resorted to this means to endeavor to injure my reputation.

A. PORTER.

Asheville, Nov. 19th, '55.

Ocean of Blood.—It is said that within a radius of five miles around Sebastopol more blood has been shed, more lives sacrificed, and more misery inflicted, within a year, than on any other equal extent of the earth's surface in the same space of time, since the days of Noah's flood.

A Rev. Mr. Gates recently married Mr. Joseph Post to Miss Martha Rails. If this match don't make a good fence, we should like to know what will.

Dhoora.

We are indebted to Mrs. Sarah B. Neilson, of Madison county, for a specimen of Dhoora Flour. It is a delicious article, and much superior, in our judgment, to Buckwheat. As the Dhoora is a new grain in this region, a little information in regard to it, may not prove uninteresting to our readers.

The botanical name of the plant is Sorghum Vulgaie; it is also known by the name of Indian Millet. Prof. James F. Johnston, of England, whose labors have achieved so much for the agriculture of his own country, and of the world, and whose lamented death the newspapers are just now recording, thus briefly describes the Dhoora plant: "Dhurra or Dhoora"—a small kind of grain, much cultivated and extensively consumed in India and Egypt, and the interior of Africa—is quite equal in nutritive value, to the average of our English wheats, and yields a beautiful white flour. According to my analysis, buckwheat flour contains 10 1-2, and Dhoora flour 11 1-2 per cent. of gluten." Now, since gluten is the chief nutritive ingredient of all our grains, this comparison of the Professor exhibits, at once, a nutritive value for the Dhoora that surpasses some of the richest grains in use, for the food of man or stock. With such qualities as these reported by Prof. Johnston, and other scientific agriculturists, the Sorghum Vulgaie could not long escape the practical tests of our intelligent farmers.

A gentleman who has thoroughly tested it, planted it after the last part of spring, some time in April, four feet in the row, and fifteen inches in the drill, depositing five or six grains in a hill. He afterwards thinned down to one stalk, transplanting to hills that were deficient; it will bear transplanting as well as cabbage. This thinning is necessary, from the strong tendency of the plant to sucker and spread. The soil, such as would be selected for common corn, should be properly prepared and manured before planting; and with ordinary preparation of this sort, the yield is from 80 to 100 bushels per acre.

Extending his experiments recently to the green stalk of the Dhoora, he discovered a cause of its being so much relished by stock, and its singular fattening effects, in addition to the excellent qualities of its grain. He found, on chewing the stalk, which he perceived was consumed in this way by the stock, that it is exceedingly rich in cane juice—but little inferior to the sugar itself. Several practical gentlemen, to whom he exhibited this fact, were astonished, and deemed a test of its syrup and sugar-producing qualities worthy of special attention.

This brief description of the Dhoora plant is substantially true, and we have laid it before our readers, believing that its cultivation in respect to stock alone, is destined to work a great and earnestly desired revolution in our domestic and agricultural economy.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Organization of the "Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company."

In pursuance of a notice given by the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, a meeting of the Stockholders of the G. & F. B. R. R. was convened in the Court House on Wednesday Nov. 14th, 1855.

The meeting was organized by calling Jas. W. Patton, Esq., to the Chair, and the appointment of T. G. Massie as Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to examine the Books and ascertain what amount of Stock had been subscribed, and also the number of shares represented at this meeting.

Committee—Messrs. Rankin, M. Patton, and Baxter.

The Committee, after examination of the Books, reported that 4304 Shares had been subscribed, and of that number 4209 were represented by person and proxy, and 115 Shares not represented.

On motion of Joshua Roberts, Esq., a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Rankin, M. Patton, and J. Roberts, were appointed to nominate a President and nine Directors of the Company.

The Committee, after consultation, submitted the following report—For President: Col. John Baxter, of Henderson. For Directors: W. S. Mills, J. W. Patton, N. W. Woodfin, Daniel Blake, J. A. Fagg, E. Clayton, B. J. Smith, P. W. Roberts, and W. D. Rankin.

The whole number of votes cast were 464, and the gentlemen nominated having received a majority of the votes, were delared duly elected President and Directors of the Company.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. N. W. Woodfin, Merrimon, and Chunn, were appointed to frame and report By-Laws for the adoption of the Company. Whereupon, a series of By-Laws were submitted by the Committee and approved by the meeting.

The following resolution was offered by N. W. Woodfin, Esq., and adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the Stockholders approve of the contract made by a portion of the Stockholders with the Messrs. Peake, Engineers, for a survey of the mountain section of the contemplated Rail Road, and we hereby adopt it as the contract of the Company, according to the conditions thereof.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Walker and Peake, Engineers of the G. & C. R. R., and by Maj. Mills of the U. & L. Road, and also by Col. Baxter and N. W. Woodfin, Esq.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. W. PATTON, Ch'n.

T. G. Massie, Sec.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of this Company was held in Charlestou on the 6th instant, at which reports of the condition and progress of the work were made. The following Board of Directors was elected, viz:

Hon. Edward Frost, the Hon. the Mayor of Charleston, Henry Gourdin, C. M. Furman, G. A. Trenholm, H. W. Conner, Robert Adger, W. C. Dukes, C. T. Lowndes.

Hon. Edward Frost was re-elected President.

It was recently stated, and we think we copied the account with surprise at the progress making, that 1700 feet had been cut in the Western Tunnel and 1600 feet in the Eastern, and that in 1000 feet more daylight would shine through the Blue Ridge. This statement is erroneous, as we learn by a letter from the late President of the road—Henry Gourdin, esq., in the American Railroad Journal, which had fallen into the blunder.

Mr. Gourdin gives the true condition of the work, and the facts are these:

"The approach to the Tunnel from the West, a heavy work, is nearly finished, but the Tunnel itself has not been commenced on that side. On the Eastern side the approach to the Tunnel is finished and the Tunnel entered some 80 to 100 feet, leaving about 5700 feet to be finished before "daylight is seen through the Blue Ridge," instead of 1000 feet as stated in the Journal. It is an error, also, that 77 feet had been cut in the last month, and that all but six miles in Georgia are under contract; but the last is a small matter, and scarcely deserves to be noticed, as the work in that State, although costly in some portions, presents no serious difficulties."

We make the following extract from the report of the Chief Engineer, showing the present condition of the entire line of road:

On the first division from Anderson to the Seneca river, a distance of eighteen miles, not more than two miles remain to be graded.—Two heavy cuts are unfinished, which in the commencement contained over two hundred thousand cubic yards of material to be removed. Eighty thousand only remain, which there is a force that will complete them in the next five months. The culvert-masonry on this division is nearly completed; but one culvert of magnitude remains to be finished. Of the bridge-masonry and bridges, I am sorry to say, I cannot speak so favorably.

There are three streams to be crossed between Anderson and the Seneca river. The twenty-six, twenty-three and eighteen mile creeks; the cost of crossing these will be large, particularly the first, which will only be exceeded by that of the Holston and Tennessee rivers. The masonry in the piers and abutment is eight thousand perches. To complete these bridges will require six months, and although notice was given to the contractors four months since to commence this work, nothing yet has been done toward it.—I am told however, that a beginning will soon be made.

On second division (eighteen miles) from and including the Seneca river to the foot of the Turnip Top mountain, the road is also in state of forwardness. The quantity of grading to be done is less than on the first division, although extending over a greater distance. The work is very light, with the exception of one cut, known as the Shiloh Cut, so that a reasonable force could, in three months, place this division in readness for the superstucture, excepting the trestle work and bridge over the Seneca, which will require six months for their completion. The culvert-masonry on this division is also in a fair state of progress. The Seneca is the only stream of any note to be crossed, and the Bridge Masonry will consequenly bo light.—This division might very easily be prepared for the superstructure at an early period in the next year, should it be desired.

The third division from the foot of the mountain to the Chattuga river, fifteen miles, is one of the heaviest and most costly portions of the road, on which three-fourths nearly of the grading has been done, but at such detached points that no continuous length of consequence has been finished.

The culvert masonry on this division is also in a state of forwardness. Only two or three culverts remain to be put in, which can be completed during the present year, if deemed advisable. The streams on this division are the Village Fork, Changa and Whetstone, none of which are large. The two last will be crossed on short, low trestle work, so that there will be no bridge masonry except at the former, where there will be a bridge of one hundred feet span. This division, will nevertheless, be much more costly than any other on the entire line of road, not only on account of the mountain country which is here met with, but more particularly on occount of the three tunnels which occur within it. But little progress has yet been made in these tunnels, not, however, because of any difficulty which the work itself presents, but for the reason that the contractors who commenced the largest and most expensive of them, now two years since, abandoned it soon after doing so, and have not since had any force of consequence upon them. The main tunnel will be 5,800 feet in length, and it is designed to sink four shafts. If a competent force be employed, and the work be prosecuted with vigor, the tunnel can be finished in two and a half to three years after the shafts are sunk.

The other tunnels on this division being short there will be little or no difficulty with them, beyond what there would be in deep cutting; and it is only with a view of saving in cost that they are resorted to in preference to deep cuts.

This division of road has been much improved by a thorough revision of the line since first located. The change made on this, together with two small ones on the second division, will save in the grading $100,000, without any detriment to the grades or curves, and with an increase of distance less than one-fourth of a mile.

The fourth division, commencing at the Chattuga, includes the bridge over that stream and terminates at the Locust Stake. The division, which is seventeen and a-half miles in length, comprises the road within the State of Georgia. For twelve miles it passes through a country similar to the mountain region in South Carolina, and will be expensive. The remainder of this section will be very easy and light. There are two tunnels on this division, measuring together 3,400 feet neither of which has been commenced; and I regret to say very little progress has been made with the grading, in consequence of the small force that has been employed upon it. The Culvert Masonry is now advancing satisfactorily, and will be completed in the course of a few months. Of heavy bridging and Bridge Masonry there will be none in this division, except at the Chattuga, which will be crossed on piers one hundred and ten feet in height, and by three spans of one hundred and twenty feet each. The estimated cost of this bridge is $60,000.

On the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth divisions, including 74 miles in North Carolina and 34 miles in Tennessee, no work has yet been done.

The tenth division comprises the last 20 miles, terminating at Knoxville. In order to comply with the charters of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad Company, one mile from the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad to the Holston River was in January last let to O'Hara and Laman, who have advanced satisfactorily with the work, and they will, no doubt, complete it in the ensuing month, at a cost within the estimate. No other portion of the work has been commenced in Tennessee.

In this State there will be 53 miles of road, and three small streams will have to be crossed by bridges. The principal and most important river to be crossed on the entire line of road is the Holston, the Masonry Work at which will be expensive; the piers on an average will be sixty feet in height, and the spans, of which there will be nine, one hundred and twenty feet each. The whole length of the bridge will be 1,100 feet, and the estimated cost $75,000. It is probable that the Tennessee may have to be crossed above James' factory with a view to saving of expense and distance; this will involve the necessity of re-crossing the river, so that, should this line be adopted, two important bridges, in addition to that over the Holston, will have to be built in Tennessee; but in this case, the bridge over Abram's Creek will be dispensed with.

The cash resources of the company are:

City of Charleston subscription,	$1,049,000
City of Charleston private subscription,	53,000
State subscription,	1 000 000
State guarantee of bonds,	1,000 000
State aid to Pendleton Railroad,	43 500
Private subscription to Pendleton R. R.,	25,000
Private subscription Blue Ridge R. R., Co., Ga.,	3 800
North Carolina subscription,	55 400
Tennessee State aid (for iron,)	540,000
Tennessee State aid (for bridges,)	100,000
Subscription of Knox and Blount Counties, and private subscriptions,	250,000
	4,146,500
In addition to this, are the mortgageg bonds of the Company,	1,500 000
	5,646,500
Estimated cost of the Road, with iron complete under the contract with Anson Bangs & Co.,	$6,800,000
One-half paid to the contractors in stock and bonds,	3,400 000
Balance to be paid in cash,	$4,400,000

What is Know Nothingism?

This is one of the "vexed questions" of the day. For a year past Know Nothings have been asserting, as they were sworn to do, that there was no such thing as Know Nothing party; now that it has been clearly demonstrated that there is in fact no such party, these same individuals turn about and say there *is* such a party. When the party existed they said it did not ixist; and now that it has ceased to exist, they say it is in existence.

But what is Know Nothingism? It is a chameleon, taking the hues of whatever it rests upon. In Massachusetts and other Northern States it is abolitionism and Hiss-nunneryism; in Louisiana it is Catholicism; in Kentucky it is incendiarism; in North Carolina and Virginia it is open, and every where else it is secret. Opposition to foreigners and Catholics was its original foundation; but one plank has been taken out here, another there, and in becoming all things to everybody, it has become nothing to nobody.

Every member was sworn not to reveal the fact that such an organization existed; and as it ceased to exist they swore the contrary. Where it was desirable to court the Catholic vote, they repudiated the Catholic plank of the platform; and where it was desirable to obtain the foreign vote, they repudiated the foreign plank. In the free States it fused with abolitionism and every other ism that would bring it votes; and in the slave States it became the champion of slavery to such an extent that it was in favor of ignoring that subject, and then "intentionally pretermitted" an expression of opinion on the powers of Congress over the regulation of the institution of slavery.

Mr. Rayner canvassed a portion of the State last summer, and the burden of his speeches was against foreigners and Catholics; now the Register says: "The American [K. N.] party does not wish—it has never expressed the desire—to render foreigners incapable of holding office—to make foreign birth a disqualification." (See Register of Oct. 31, 1855.) Then why did Mr. Rayner portray the dangers of the influence of foreigners? Why did the editor of the Register *swear* never to vote for any foreigner for office? He has taken an oath not do a thing, and yet says it is no part of the creed of his party not to do that thing! But hear the Register again in its own italics, when speaking of protestant foreigners. It says: "They *melt into the American population in heart and soul.*" Then why the great outcry which has been made against foreigners? Why the indiscriminate denunciation of that class of our population? "There is no conceivable difference between us and the bulk of foreign born protestant citizens," says the Register. Then why has the Register and other renegade Whig papers and orators been trying to make such a difference? Having spent their thunders on foreigners they turn round and say, "there is no conceivable difference between us and them!" That is coolness, even to freezing; and brazen enough to give a new impulse to the copper speculations.

Know Nothingism started out with a sworn organization against *all* foreigners, and against *all* Catholics, whether foreign or native; and it has dwindled down merely to opposition to those who owe allegiance to some foreign power paramount to that they owe to our own government. Was there ever any citizen of the United States who would entrust office to a man who preferred the interest of some other government to his own? Know Nothingism, then, is reduced to nothing. It has no objection to foreign protestants—it has none to Catholics unless they owe paramount allegiance to the Pope. Every naturalized citizen in the United States has renounced his allegiance to the Pope and to every other potentate; but the Register speaks of the "mental reservations" of Catholics. Who has made the editor of that paper a god to search the hearts and minds of men who take a solemn oath upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God? Who has constituted him a judge? When he took the extra-judicial oath never to vote for any but a native born citizen for office, did he have a "mental reservation" to the effect that he would vote for a foreigner or a Catholic provided he did not owe allegiance to the Pope or other potentate?

Really, Know Nothingism reminds us of the boy that declared he saw five hundred squirrels up one tree; but kept falling to lower numbers until at last he grounded himself upon the assertion that he saw a bush shake. Know Nothings declared foreigners and Catholics were dangerous to our liberties, and raised a tremendous storm against the whole of them; but now they only object to those who owe allegiance to a foreign power paramount to that they owe to the government of the United States. The five hundred squirrels have been reduced to the mere shaking of a bush!—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Bible and the Discoveries of Science.—The following eloquent passages are from Lieutenant Maury's late work on the 'Physical Geography of the Sea:"

"As our knowledge of nature and her laws has increased, so has our understanding of many passages of the Bible been improved. The Bible called the earth 'the round world;' yet for ages it was the most damnable heresy for Christian men to say the world is round; and, finally, sailors circumnavigated the globe, and proved the Bible to be right, and saved Christian men of science from the stake.

"Canst thou tell the sweet influence of the Pleiades? Astronomers of the present day, if they have not answered the question, have thrown so much light upon it as to show that, if ever it be answered by man, he must consult the science of astronomy. It has recently all but proved that the earth and sun, with their splendid retinue of comets, satellites and planets, are all in motion around some point or centre of attraction inconceivably remote, and that point is in the direction of the star Alcyon, one of the Pleiades! Who but the astronomer, then, could tell their sweet influence?

"And as for the general system of atmospherical circulation which I have been so long endeavoring to describe, *the Bible tells it all in a single sentence:* 'The wind goeth toward the south and turneth about into the north: it whirleth about continually, and the wind returneth again according to his circuits.'—Eccl. i. 6."

Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.—While Gen. Jackson was connected with the army, an officer complained to him that some of the soldiers were making a great noise in a tent.

"What are they doing?" asked the General.

"They are praying now, but have been singing," was the reply.

"And that a crime?" asked Jackson with emphasis.

"The articles of war," said the officer, "order punishment for any unusual noise."

"God forbid!" replied Jackson with much feeling, 'that praying should be an unusual noise in my camp," and advised the officer to join them.

"Freemasons," said an inquisitive genius, "are always good natured, and I should really like to know the reason." "Why," replied a royal arch, "when we are initiated, they heat the gridiron so hot that it takes the temper all out of us."

A New Tie.—A poor widow was asked how she became so much attached to a certain neighbor, and replied that she was bound to him by several cords of wood which he had sent her during the hard winters.

Never seek to magnify the faults of others, lest your faults find you out.

Emulation looks out for merits, that she may exert herself by a victory; envy spies out blemishes, that she may have another by a defeat.—*Colton.*

An Irish Wardrobe.—At an auction sale in a country town, a trunk was put up, when one of a party of Irish laborers observed to a companion: "Pat, I think you should buy that trunk." "An' what should I do wid it?" replied Pat, with some degree of astonishment. "Put your clothes in it," was his adviser's reply. Pat gazed upon him with a look of surprise, and then, with that laconic eloquence which is peculiar to a son of the Emerald Isle, exclaimed—"*An' go naked!*"

A Plain Spoken Witness.—"Facts are stubborn things," said a lawyer to a female witness under examination. The lady replied: "Yes sir-ree, and so are women, and if you get anything out of me, just let me know it." "You'll be committed for contempt." "Very well, I'll suffer justly, for I feel the utmost contempt for every lawyer present."

A Yankee Taken In.—An ingenious downeaster, who has invented a new kind of "Love Letter Ink," which he had been selling as a safe-guard against all actions for *breach* of promise of marriage, inasmuch as it entirely fades from the paper in two months after date, was recently "done brown," by a brother downeaster, who purchased one hundred boxes of the article, and gave him his note for ninety days. At the expiration of the time, the ink inventor called for payment, but on unfolding the scrip, found nothing but a piece of blank paper. The note had been written with his own ink.

"Lizzie," said a curly headed boy some five years, "isn't Andy a buster?"

"Why, Charley?"

"Because the grammar says positive buss, comparative buster; and I did see him give you such a positive buss."

Lizzy swooned.

From the St. Joseph Cycle, Extra, Oct. 23, 1855.

Startling Developments--Treason in Kansas.

To the People of Missouri.—A civic military organization exists in our neighboring territory, formed to war upon our institutions and to militate against our lives, our interests and our hopes. A Mr. P. Laughlin, a Kentuckian, and a member of the secret society, with danger to his life, has made the following expose, which we give, in his own words:

"There are arms accumulated in abundance in Lawrence, and in the territory furnished by an organization in Boston, which has also forwarded $100,000 in cash, to be used for the purpose of making Kansas a free State. The northern secret society is prepared to resort to violence to carry out its purposes, in case all other means fail. It proclaims the Union a bagatelle and a farce, and the confederacy not worth preserving. A house built at Lawrence by the Emigrant Aid Society in Massachusetts, and the principal hotel of the place, is a fortress in itself, with port holes and all the requisites for offensive and defensive warfare.

"A box marked dry goods, and directed to Dr. Robinson, agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, was opened in my presence, and was filled with the arms and munitions of war.—The leading men of this secret northern Society are directing and governing the popular mind with a view to war. They proclaim that slavery shall not exist in Kansas, and boast of having run three negroes from Missouri and sent them to Canada.

"The object of the society, as openly promulgated to the members, is to war upon the institutions of the South. They declare that color is no bar to perfect liberty and equality, so far as the whites are concerned. The society is organized on a military basis, and draws on religion as the spur and incentive to action. According to the constitution, the members are bound to muster, in fact oath-bound, whenever called upon for active service. I was introduced to the Executive Committee by Gov. Reeder, and recommended by him as a worthy member, and left it only when I found I could not commune with it without being guilty of perjury.

"A resolution was offered on the 6th of September to the following effect: That every reliable free-holder be provided with a rifle, a brace of pistols and a sabre, to come when called upon by his superior officer. That he should go and use his arms for the rescue of any one coming under the jurisdiction of the present laws of the territory. For truth of the above I am willing to vouch on oath.

P. LAUGHLIN."

From the above it will be observed that the crisis has at last reached its height in Kansas. That open resistance to the laws is meditated by Northern disunionists. How long will pro-slavery men submit to a secret organization whose basis is treason to the government, the constitution and the Union.

Let us meet and consider the subject, and see what should be done in the exigency.—The North is making preparations which must be opposed by the South in her full strength, and in her "direst mood." Something must be done, for the truth of the above is beyond cavil or dispute; in fact we have in our possession the constitution of the secret order. Mr. Laughlin is known to us, having had business with the office time and again, and we know that he is sincere. Let us not be lukewarm when the emergency is at hand.

DEATH OF A MURDERESS.—We notice the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Harker announced in the Huntington papers. She died in the prison at that place, where she had been confined under sentence of death since the fall of '53. We do not think that the annals of crime in Pennsylvania furnish such another case as was hers. At the advanced age of sixty-five years she committed a double murder—her husband and sister being the victims—in order to become the wife of her sister's husband. She poisoned her husband some time in 1852, and although there was lively suspicion of the true cause of his death, he was buried without a post mortem examination, and the suspicion gradually faded away. A year afterwards, however, her sister—with whom the murderess then lived—was seized with violent illness, exhibiting marked symptoms of poison, but she recovered. Soon afterwards she was again seized with the same terrible symptoms and died in great agony. Still no suspicion rested upon Mrs. Harker.—The deed was too foul—the purpose too horrid, to justify the belief that she was guilty; and but for her subsequent unfeeling conduct, she would doubtless have gone to the grave with the secret of her crime between herself and her God.

Little by little facts were developed until the public mind settled down on the conviction that she was the murderer of her sister. The body of the victim was taken from the grave; a post mortem examination made, the stomach taken to Philadelphia and examined by a chemist, who found in it enough arsenic to kill three persons. The body of her husband was also taken up, and although time and the worms had made sad havoc with it, the fatal drug that laid her sister low was also found in his stomach. She was arrested and tried in Huntington in 1853, and the jury, after two hour's deliberation, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. She was sentenced to death and remanded to prison; but Gov. Bigler humanely determined that she should not be executed. Her sex and her extreme age plead for her, and she was allowed to drag out a life of remorse and suspense until called by Providence to her final account. Two weeks ago the stern summons came, and Elizabeth Harker, silvered by the frosts of age, and charged with guilt such as rarely stained the fame of mortals, passed to that tribunal where judgment is at once infallible and eternal.—*Chambersbury Whig.*

PENITENTIARY BURNT.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—The Erie county penitentiary was burnt this morning. Loss $17,000.

The individual who tried to clear his conscience with an egg, is now endeavoring to raise his spirits with yeast.

HEATHENDOM.—There are five hundred millions more of heathens than of christians in the world. For this mighty mass, it was recently stated at an anniversary in Berlin, only fifteen hundred missionary stations exist, and only thirty seven societies have been formed to promote their conversion.

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.—About six weeks ago on our way to Raleigh, in the cars, when in the neighborhood of Hillsborough, we found by our side a communicative old gentleman who informed us that he and Gov. G. were near neighbors. Without knowing the political sentiments of our old jovial travelling companion, we ventured to ask him if he could inform us what position Gov. Graham occupied on the political stage, since the death of his old Whig party. "Gov. G.," he replied, "keeps dark," and, he added, "still water runs deep, and the d—l may be at the bottom"—The remark of the old man was brought forcibly to our mind by finding in the last "Asheville News" a letter of Gov. G.'s which pretty clearly defines the present position of Gov. G. on the political chessboard, and which shows that Gov. G.'s "neighbor" was right in suspecting that "the d—l was at the bottom." Gov. G. is "not a member of the American order, himself" nor does he "concur in all its articles of faith." It is true Gov. G. deals very gently with his quondam friends, the Know Nothings, but this we attribute more to his amiable feelings and a dislike to be offensive to those who had kindly invited him to break bread with them, than to any love he has for them and their "principles." He frankly informs them that he does not belong to their party, but is still a member of the old Henry Clay Whig party, and an advocate of the "principles" of that party. We admire his honesty. The Know Nothing leaders profess to have no longer any thing to do with Whig or Democratic principles.—Not so with Gov. Graham—and we incline to the opinion that the members generally of the old Whig party would speak in the language of Gov. G., had they the same candor and independence. We doubt whether Gov. G. will be honored with any more invitations to Know Nothing meetings.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

FASHIONABLE CHURCHES IN NEW YORK. You enter the church porch. The portly sexton, with his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest, meets you at the door. He glances at you, your coat and hat are new, so he graciously escorts you to an eligible seat in the broad aisle. Close behind you follows a poor, meek, plainly clad seamstress, reprieved from her tread-mill round, to think one day in seven of the immortal! The sexton is struck with sudden blindness. She stands embarrassed one moment, then as the truth dawns upon her, retraces her steps and with a crimson blush recrosses the threshold which she has profaned with her plebian feet.

Hark to the organ! It is a strain from "Norma," slightly sabbathized. Now the worshippers, one after another glide in—silks rattle—plumes wave—satins glisten—diamonds glitter—and scores of forty dollar handkerchiefs shake out their perfumed odors.

What an absurdity to preach the gospel of the lowly Nazzarite to such a set! The clergyman knows better than to do so. He values his fat salary and handsome parsonage too highly. So, with a velvet tread, he walks all around the ten commandments, places the downiest pillow under the dying profligate's head—and ushers him, with seraphic hymning, into an upper ten heaven.—*Fanny Fern.*

By Last Night's Mail.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The steamer Pacific has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of November 3.

Great excitement, amounting nearly to a panic, prevailed throughout England in regard to a war with the United States. Extras were even issued announcing that the American Minister had demanded his passports, but on the night of the 2d Mr. Buchaman telegraphed to Dr. Hunter, the Liverpool agent of the New York Associated Press, that the rumor was entirely without foundation.

The excitement regarding a war with the United States was produced by a series of malicious articles in the London Times, exaggerated by the provincial press. Energetic remonstrances had been sent in to government against involving the country in a disastrous war.

There was nothing important from the seat of war. Both armies were preparing to go into winter quarters.

The allies had retired to their former positions in the Crimea, on account of a threatened attack from the Russians. It was, however, unlikely that any further operations would take place this year.

Gen. Codrington has been appointed to the command of the English forces.

Owing to the false rumor mentioned above, cotton had advanced.

HAIL STORM IN TENNESSEE.—A terrible hail storm, accompanied with wind and rain, passed over a portion of Tipton, Shelby, Fayette and other counties on November 1st.—Fields of cotton and corn were totally ruined, and the hail killed poultry and pigs, and did immense injury to houses, fences, &c. The course of the storm was from the southwest, or nearly so.

☞The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church has just closed its annual session, at Fayetteville. Among the appointments we see—"Buncombe Circuit, James Deanes, Supt." The next Conference will be held at Moriah Church, Guilford county, commencing Wednesday before the 2d Sunday in Nov., '56.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—In France the efforts of the Government to carry on the war seem to be redoubled. Men, stores, material, surgeons, &c., all in enhanced numbers and amount are proceeding to the East. The national spirit is up, and the game will be manfully played out.

Married,

In Calhoun, Ga., on the 1st instant, by Rev. Mr. Bond, Mr. John M. Davidson, of Ducktown, Tenn., and Miss Julia A. Dunn—both recently of this place.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, Nov. 2nd, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1855 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portion of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their Pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State, as now required by law.

THOMAS BRAGG,
President Ex-Officio Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	Fed'ral Popu'n.	Spring Distribution.	Fall Distribu'n.	Total	Dis.	De'du't for Deaf & Du'b	Bal. Due.
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92	$1,219 92	$2,439 84		$150 00	$1,069 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72		75 00	1,125 72
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44		75 00	1,215 72
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36			
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 48		75 00	1,330 92
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52			
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76			
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24			
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12			
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56			
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76			
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64			
Camden,	4,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76		75 00	545 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92		75 00	669 96
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64			
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16			
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20			
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72			
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48			
Cleveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28			
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92			
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96			
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,273 52		75 00	2,057 76
Currituck,	6,255	750 84	750 84	1,501 68			
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52		75 00	1,619 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52			
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64			
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80		225 00	1,427 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48			
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40			
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		75 00	792 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72			
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72			
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04			
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20		150 00	2,067 60
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68			
Harnett,							
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68			
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92			
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44			
Hyde,	6,585	790 29	790 20	1,580 40		75 00	715 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 40	1,567 44	3,134 88			
Jackson,							
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64		75 00	1,348 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40			
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68		75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76			
Madison,							
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84			
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56			
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64			
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76			
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56	739 56	1,479 12			
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52		150 00	876 24
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16			
New Hanover,	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64		225 00	1,483 32
Northampton,	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44			
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60			
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68			
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92		75 00	849 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20			
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,069 00	2,118 00			
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,078 80			
Polk,							
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24		75 00	1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64			
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20			
Rockingham,	12,363	1,434 56	1,483 56	2,967 12			
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,959 96			
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 46	2,973 12			
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64			
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52			
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60		75 00	943 80
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32		75 00	2,042 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48			
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92		150 00	960 96
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52		75 00	2,450 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84			
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20			
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52			
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72			
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08			
Wilson,							
Yadkin,							
Yancey,	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32			
	752,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 08			

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

AN Installment of one fourth of one per cent of the Capital Stock of the "Greenville and French Broad R. R. Company," is required to be paid into the Treasury of the Company on or before the first Monday in January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. G. MASSIE, *Sec.*

Nov. 22, 1855. td

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

FAIR WARNING!

THE subscriber having determined to leave Asheville on the 1st day of January next, is compelled to close his business here by that time.—All persons indebted to him, by note or account, are therefore requested for the last time to call and settle. His business must be wound up, peaceably if it can, by law if it must.

The large and elegant assortment of fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

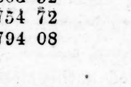
now on hand, will be sold at prices astonishingly low. In fact, the Clothes have to be sold between this and the first day of January, and all who want bargains had better strike while the opportunity lasts. A little pile of money will purchase a tremendous pile of clothing now. Be quick—you will never see the like again.

Country merchants can replenish their stock as cheap here as in New York or Charleston.—Fact—try it.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.



TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water Wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room,** where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

$100 REWARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHESTER DISTRICT.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 20th of October

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3 Children.

The two eldest, boys, are mulattos; the youngest black and a female. The ages of the children—eldest five years, the second three, the youngest one. Supposed to be in the possession of Thomas Wilson. Said Wilson is the rise of 6 feet high, middle aged, had large whiskers when he left pale eyes, one eye weak and runs water, hair brown. He may make for a free State.

I will give for the apprehension of said Negros, Fifty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for the thief.

VALENTINE ATKINSON.

Chester C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1855.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in these cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market; will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children; and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is "*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND,* a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CCI.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year, ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six:

For transportation of the mails, five million nine hundred and eighty one thousand nine hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For the transportation of the United States mail over the Michigan Central Railroad, (five hundred and eighteen miles,) from the ninth June, eighteen hundred and forty nine, to the twenty eighth November, of the same year, five thousand one hundred and seventy seven dollars and sixty cents.

For compensation to post masters, two million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty thousand dollars;

For wrapping paper, forty eight thousand dollars;

For office furniture in the post offices, six thousand five hundred dollars;

For advertising, one hundred thousand dollars;

For mail bags, fifty four thousand dollars;

For blanks, eighty thousand dollars;

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, fifteen thousand dollars;

For mail depredations and special agents, fifty eight thousand dollars;

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, six hundred and seventy five thousand dollars;

For postage stamps, and stamped envelopes, seventy thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

For compensation to William M. F. Magraw, for carrying the mail on route number eight thousand nine hundred and eleven, from Independence, Missouri, to Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, monthly, each way, according to the contract under which said service is now being performed, the sum of thirty six thousand dollars per annum, commencing with the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and continuing one year, and in lieu of the compensation therein stipulated: Provided, That the Postmaster General, with the assent of the contractors, be, and he is hereby, authorized to annul said contract. Also for compensation to Jacob Hall, for carrying the mail on route number eight thousand nine hundred and twelve, from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico, monthly, each way, according to the contract under which said service is now being performed, the sum of twenty two thousand dollars per annum, for one year, from the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty four: Provided, That the Postmaster General, with the assent of the contractors, be, and he is hereby, authorized to annul said contract.

For compensation to George H. Giddings, for carrying the mail on route number twelve thousand five hundred, from Santa Fe, New Mexico, from San Antonio, Texas, monthly, each way, according to the contract under which said service is now being performed, the sum of thirty three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, commencing with the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred fifty four, and continuing one year, and in lieu of the compensation therein stipulated: Provided, That the Postmaster General, with the assent of the contractors, be, and he is hereby, authorized to annul said contract. And that each contractor engaged, or to be engaged in carrying mails through any of the Territories west of the Mississippi, shall have the privilege of occupying stations at the rate of not more than one for every twenty miles of the route on which he carries a mail, and shall have a pre-emptive right therein, when the same shall be brought into market, to the extent of six hundred and forty acres to be taken contiguously, and to include his improvements; but no such pre-emptive right shall extend to any pass in a mountain or other defile.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved fifth August, eighteen hundred fifty four, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five," be, and the same is hereby continued for one year from August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty five, and that the allowance granted by said section to the deputy postmaster at Washington city, District of Columbia, of one mill per pound upon the aggregate weight of public documents printed by order of Congress, and deposited in the office of the said postmaster to be mailed, shall be so construed as to commence on the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty three.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish and put in operation a semi-monthly mail, by sea, from San Francisco, in the State of California, to Olympia, in the Territory at Washington, touching at Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, and Crescent City, in the State of California; Port Orford, Gardiner City or Umpqua, and Astoria, in the Territory of Oregon; Shoal Water Bay, Port Townsend, in the Territory of Washington; and at such other points as shall be designated by the Postmaster General: Provided, That the contract for the said service be advertised by the Postmaster General, in pursuance of existing laws, and let to the lowest bidder: And provided further, That the whole cost of said service shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars per annum: Provided further, That the Postmaster General may, if he shall deem it for the public interest, contract for said service with the lowest bidder as aforesaid, under the advertised proposals heretofore made for mail service between the two points aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the right to frank letters and documents, now allowed by law to the Vice President, be continued to those who have heretofore, or shall hereafter, hold that office, during life.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all books, maps, charts, or other publications, entered for copyright, and which, under the act of August tenth, eighteen hundred and forty six, are required to be deposited in the Library of Congress, and in the Smithsonian Institution, may be sent through the mails free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of the late postmaster at Waterville, Maine, to allow such sum, in addition to the commissions which accrued at his office during his term of service, as will make his compensation equal to one hundred and seventy five dollars per quarter, and cover all such necessary items of incidental expenses as have been usually incurred and allowed in a post office of this class: Provided, however, That the whole compensation and expenses shall not exceed four hundred and twenty five dollars per quarter.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the first Comptroller of the Treasury be instructed to examine the claim of William R. Glover, and Thomas W. Mather, and their associates, and ascertain and allow such damages as they are entitled to, in justice and equity, in consequence of the refusal of the Postmaster General to carry into effect the contract entered into between William R. Glover and Thomas W. Mather, and the Postmaster General, in eighteen hundred and fifty three, for the transportation of the mails on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and that such damages be paid to the said William R. Glover, and Thomas W. Mather, and their associates, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, The sum allowed shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to Uriah P. Monroe, his representatives or assigns, as pay in full for extra mail service on the mail route from Sacramento to Shasta, in the State of California, commencing October the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty one, and ending July the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, the sum of five thousand five hundred and forty one dollars and sixty six cents.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the proper comptroller of the treasury, under instructions of the Attorney General, inquire whether the contract made by the Postmaster General with Wm. L. Blanchard, for carrying the United States mail on route numbered five thousand and sixty six, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty three, was violated by the Postmaster General without legal and adequate cause given by said Blanchard; and if it was so violated, then to ascertain and allow such damages as he is entitled to in equity and justice, by reason of such violation, and that such damages be paid to said Blanchard out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CCII.]

An Act to establish Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, and Hickman, in the State of Kentucky, Ports of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, and within the collection district of Mobile,—Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, and Hickman, in the State of Kentucky, and within the collection district of Mississippi, be, and hereby are declared to be ports of delivery within their respective collection districts. And there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at each of said ports, who shall perform the duties, and receive the compensation and emoluments prescribed in the act of Congress, approved March the second, eighteen hundred and thirty one, being "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places:" Provided, That whenever the amount of duties paid at any one of said ports, shall be less than the sum of ten thousand dollars per year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall discontinue such port of delivery.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CCIII.]

An Act to provide Accommodations for the United States Courts in the City of Jackson, Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to contract with the public authorities of the city of Jackson, Mississippi, for the permanent use of rooms for the courts of the United States, in the new city hall now in process of construction in that city. And when the said secretary shall be satisfied that the apartments are suitable for the purpose, and have been properly secured to the government, he shall pay out of the treasury any sum of money not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, which he shall deem to be the value of such apartments.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CCIV.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Current and Contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz:

For the payment of superintendents of Indian affairs, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty one, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For the pay of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty one, and thirty first July eighteen hundred and fifty four, forty three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For the pay of the several Indian agents, per act of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and for arrearages of pay to one in the State of New York, one at Green Bay, Wisconsin, one for the Seminoles west of Arkansas, and one for the Indian tribes in Utah, fifteen thousand three hundred and eighty two dollars and seventy nine cents; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized hereafter to employ one agent for the Indians in the State of New York, one for those at Green Bay, Wisconsin; one for the Seminoles west of Arkansas, and one for tribes in the Territory of Utah, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum;

For the pay of interpreters, per acts of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty four, twenty seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty one, and thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty two thousand five hundred dollars;

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty seventh June, eighteen and forty six, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For the pay of clerk to superintendent in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty two, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars;

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars;

For buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars;

For contingencies of the Indian Department, thirty six thousand five hundred dollars.

Camanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, of Arkansas River.—For second of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the second of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty of the twenty seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty three, five thousand dollars.

Cherokees.—For the payment of this sum, due the Cherokees, on account of interest, between the first May, eighteen hundred and forty five, and first of May, eighteen hundred and forty six, on stocks of the State of Michigan, held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, under the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty five, and the supplement of March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, twenty dollars and ninety seven cents.

Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.—For nineteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, nineteen thousand dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, two thousand dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of tobacco, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, five hundred dollars;

For fourteenth of twenty five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For fourteenth of twenty five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For fourteenth of twenty five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, two thousand dollars;

For fourteenth of twenty five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobaceo, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, two thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, so as to conform to the treaty concluded on thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four:—

For expenses (in part) of selecting reservations, and surveying and marking the boundaries thereof, per second, third, and twelfth articles of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen and fifty four, three thousand dollars;

For the payment of the first of twenty instalments in coin, goods, etc., agricultural implements, etc., and education, etc., per fourth article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, four thousand eight hundred dollars;

For the purchase of agricultural implements, and other articles, as presents for mixed bloods, per fourth article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six thousand dollars.

For the payment of such debts as may be directed by the chiefs in open council, and found to be just and correct by the Secretary of the Interior, per fourth article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, ninety thousand dollars;

For the payment of such debts of the Bois Forte bands as may be directed by their chiefs, and found to be just and correct by the Secretary of the Interior, per twelfth article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, ten thousand dollars;

For the payment of the first of five instalments in blankets, cloth, etc., to the Bois Forte band, per twelfth article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars;

For the first of twenty instalments for the pay of six smiths and assistants, per fifth and second articles of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, five thousand and forty dollars;

For the first of twenty instalments for the support of six smith shops, per fifth and second articles of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars;

For defraying expenses incurred in negotiating treaty concluded on the thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, fifteen thousand seven hundred and forty four dollars and seventy one cents.

Chippewas of Saginaw.—For permanent annuity in goods or other useful articles, per fourth article treaty third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity in money, or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for support of blacksmith, and for farming utensils, and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and seventh article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, two thousand dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per sixth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty six, one thousand dollars.

Chickasaws.—For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety nine, three thousand dollars;

Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.—For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Choctaws.—For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars:

For permanent annuity for support of light horsemen, per thirtieth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, six thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, six hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

Christian Indians.—For permanent annuity in money, per acts twenty sixth May eighteen hundred and twenty four, and twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty six, four hundred dollars.

Creeks.—For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, twenty thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmiths and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, two hundred and sevanty dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for two blacksmiths and assistants, and shop and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars;

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, six hundred dollars;

For twenty fifth of thirty three instalments for education, per thirteenth article treaty twenty fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty two, and fourth article fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, three thousand dollars;

For twelfth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, three thousand dollars;

For blacksmiths and assistant, and shop, and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For wagon maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, six hundred dollars;

For assistant in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, two thousand dollars;

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars.

Delawares.—For life annuity to chief per private article to supplemental treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars;

For life annuities to chiefs, per supplemental article to treaty twenty sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, one hundred dollars;

For interest of forty six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty six sections of land by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty nine, for education, per resolution of Senate, nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars;

For second of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For second of two instalments, in lieu of permanent annuities, per fourth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seventy four thousand dollars.

Florida Indians, or Seminoles.—For twelfth of fifteen instalments in goods, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, two thousand dollars;

For twelfth of fifteen instalments in money, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, and fourth article treaty ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three thousand dollars.

Iowas.—For arrears of interest in lieu of investment on one hundred and fifty seven thousand five hundred dollars, being for four months, from the first March to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and on fifty thousand dollars of the same, to the thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, three thousand two hundred and fifty seven dollars and nineteen cents.

For interest in lieu of investment on one hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first October, eighteen hundred and fifty five, and on fifty seven thousand five hundred dollars, for the balance of the fiscal year, ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, at five per centum, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment of second instalment of fifty thousand dollars, to be applied, under the direction of the President, to agricultural purposes, per ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, fifty thousand dollars.

Kansas.—For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty six, ten thousand dollars.

Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.—For payment of second of three instalments in money, of thirteen thousand dollars each, for purchase of former permanent annuities, and relinquishment of claims and damages, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirteen thousand dollars;

For the second of five instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For the second of five instalments for purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Kickapoos.—For second instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred dollars, for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, five thousand dollars;

For the payment of this sum, as second instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars.

Menomonies.—For the last of twenty instalments as annuity, in money, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, twenty thousand dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for two blacksmiths and assistants, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for iron and steel for shops, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, four hundred and forty dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three thousand dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for two thousand pounds of tobacco, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, four hundred dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for farming utensils and cattle, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, five hundred dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for thirty barrels of salt, per Senate's amendment to second article treaty third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For fourth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, six hundred dollars.

Miamies.—For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for Miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June; eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars;

For fifteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty eighth October, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For arrears of nine thousand seven hundred and forty six dollars and fourteen cents, for payment in full to Jane T. Griggs, and her husband, John Griggs, and Sash-o-quash, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred fifty four, fifty six dollars and ninety two cents;

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty one thousand two hundred and fifty seven dollars and eighty six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eleven thousand and sixty two dollars and eighty nine cents;

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For second of six equal annual instalments to Miamies residing on ceded lands for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities, and relinquishment of claims, per fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty one thousand seven hundred and thirty nine dollars and eleven cents.

Miamies—Eel River.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Navajoes.—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Navajoes, pursuant to the requirements of the tenth article treaty ninth September, eighteen hundred and forty nine, five thousand dollars.

Omahas.—For first of three instalments in money or otherwise, of forty thousand dollars each per annum, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, forty thousand dollars;

For first of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars,

For first of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For first of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars;

For the erection of a grist and saw mill, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six thousand dollars;

For the erection of a smith's shop, and purchase of tools therefor, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two hundred dollars;

For paymant of Lewis Sounsosee, (a half-breed,) in full for services, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

Osages.—For eighteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for two smith's' establishments, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, two thousand dollars;

For interest on sixty nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty four sections of land, set apart, second January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias.—For first of three instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars;

For first of ten instalments for pay of Miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars;

For first of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For first of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred fifty four, six hundred dollars;

For the erection of a grist and saw mill, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March eighteen hundred and fifty four, six thousand dollars;

For the erection of a smith's shop, and purchase of tools therefor, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two hundred dollars;

For payment to Lewis Barnnard, for services rendered the tribe, per twelfth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred dollars.

Ottowas.—For permanent annuity, in goods or ortherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty one, one thousand dollars.

Ottawas and Chippewas.—For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at six per centum, to be paid as annuity, per resolution of Senate, seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty six, twelve thousand dollars;

For education for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, five thousand dollars;

For missions for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three thousand dollars;

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physicians, so long as the Indians remain on their reservations, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three hundred dollars.

For three blacksmiths and assistants, for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, per seventh article treaty twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per seventh article treaty twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For gunsmith, for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per seventh article treaty twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, six hundred dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress, per seventh article treaty twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For two farmers and assistants, for ten years and during the pleaure of the President, per seventh article treaty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For two mechanics, for ten years and during the pleasure of the President, per seventh article treaty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Pawnees.—For agricultnal implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars;